



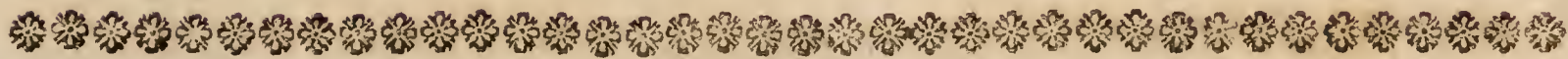
A

GENUINE ACCOUNT

Of the Manner of Making

BEST *R U S S I A* POT ASHES.

(Price Six-pence.)



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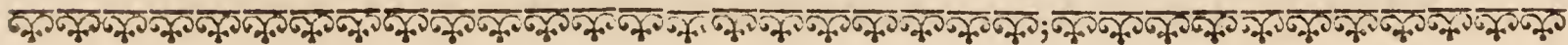
GENUINE ACCOUNT

Of the Manner of Making

Best *Russia* Pot Ashes.

Communicated to the EDITOR

By the late Sir PETER WARREN.



L O N D O N :

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The following may be depended on as the genuine Manner of making best

RUSSIA POT ASHES.

*Description of Pot
Ashes.*

THE best Kind of *Pot Ashes* are those which being broke appear of a fine light bluish Colour, intermix'd with red and yellowish Veins, free from Coals, of a strong Smell, and extreme quick, poinant Taste, they are generally in Cakes about three or four Inches thick.

B

Proper

*Proper Woods for
making them of.*

The best Woods for making of *Pot Ashes* are well grown Oak, Ash, Poplar, Hickory, Elm, Hasel, Beech, and other Sorts of white Woods.

Woods unfit.

But Pine, Fir, Sassafras, liquid Amber or sweet Gum, and all odoriferous Woods, as well as those which abound with a Rozin or Gum, must be utterly rejected.

*Season for cutting
the Wood.*

The Wood must be cut in the Months of *November*, *December*, *January* and *February*, split and stack'd up in Piles to dry.

Time

Time of keeping the It ought to continue stack'd
Wood before ten or twelve Months, that
burnt. it may be thoroughly dry,
 before it is burnt.

Place for burning The Wood should be
the Wood. burnt to Ashes on a tight
 Brick-hearth, by a slow Fire,
 in a kind of Kiln, or close
 Place, otherwise when it is
 burnt in the open Air by a
 strong Fire great Quantities
 of the Ashes are consum'd
 in Smoak, by the saline and
 terrestrial Parts being carried
 up in Fumes before they are
 seperated from the exhalable
 parts by the action of the Fire,
 for the Difference between
 burning Wood in a close
 Place, and burning it in the
 open Air is so great, that it
 has

has been found by Experience the Quantity of Ashes obtain'd from the Former are more than double the Quantity produced from the Latter.

Sifting the Ashes. The Wood being thus burnt into Ashes, they must be well sifted thro' two Sieves, one finer than the other.

Manner of preparing the Wood Ashes, and how long they are to lay. The sifted Ashes must be taken and put into tight square Brick Troughs, or wooden Backs, twenty or thirty in Number, about four Foot deep, cover'd with Water, and well marsh'd or incorporated, where they must lay four or five Months that they may thoroughly dissolve, putrify and attain their due Strength.

Proper

Care should be taken that they are not wetted with Spring Water, much less with what is brackish, the proper Water for the Purpose being soft River or Rain Water.

Proper Water to be made Use of.

Warm open Weather is the only Time for making Pot Ashes in.

Season for making Pot Ashes.

Form of the Ovens or Furnaces, and in what Manner to be heated.

Two or three Furnaces must be made of Brick, after the Manner of Bakers Ovens, but much larger, the Mouth of the Furnace must be very large, and three or four Holes towards the Top of the Furnace, to make it draw, which may be stopp'd, if there is Occasion; the Furnaces must be

C

be

be made hot with Oak or Ashen Wood, a strong Fire in each Furnace, which must burn Day and Night.

*Rules to be observ'd
in throwing on
the prepared
Ashes.*

Then the prepared Ashes must be thrown gradually on the Fire (with a large Iron Ladle) when they will run into a Metal like Lead, the Fire must never go out till the Furnace is almost full of *Pot Ashes*.

*Directions for
packing Pot
Ashes, and how
they are to be
kept.*

The Process being thus finish'd, and the Furnace cool, the Ashes must be broke so as to be taken out, (but the larger the Pieces are the better) as soon as the *Pot Ashes* are taken out, the large Pieces must be put into tight Casks by themselves, so that no Air may come to them

them to make 'em slack,
and get moist, which dama-
ges *Pot Ashes*, ----The Dust
and small Pieces must be put
into Casks by themselves,
and distinguished from the
others by a Mark on the
Heads of the Casks.

W. F.

August 1, 1753.



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